

**A BUSINESS** Be Sure You Are Right  
By first writing an advertisement setting forth the bargains you have to offer, and insert it in the GOLD LEAF. Then prepared for business, you can Then Go Ahead.

# GOLD LEAF

**ADVERTISING** If You Want to Reach  
The people of Henderson and the surrounding country, let them know what investments you hold out to get their trade by a well displayed advertisement in The Gold Leaf.

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."

Subscription \$1.50 Cash.

VOL. XVII.

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893.

NO. 17.

**CONSTIPATION**  
is called the "Father of Diseases."  
It is caused by a Torpid Liver,  
and is generally accompanied with  
LOSS OF APPETITE,  
SICK HEADACHE,  
BAD BREATH, Etc.



To treat constipation successfully  
Take only the Genuine,  
Which has the wrapper the red Z Trade-Mark and signature of  
H. ZEILIN & Co.

**"ELECTRICITY IS LIFE."**  
Perfection has been attained in the production of one of the most improved  
**ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BATTERY**  
ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCES.  
They are superior to anything of the kind  
invented in any country. They are made of  
ELECTRO-GALVANIC BELT AND APPLIANCES,  
which they will instantly cure  
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,  
DYSPEPSIA,  
LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE,  
FEMALE WEAKNESS AND  
DISEASES OF WOMEN.  
A TUBULAR cell with our Electric Galvanic Cap. These of all permanent  
batteries produced by our BODY BATTERY  
have the best results. Send for  
particulars and prices. They are made  
by  
**JOHN A. CRISP ELECTRIC BELT CO.,**  
JEFFERSON, OHIO.

**DR. DROMGOOLE'S ENGLISH Female Bitters**  
Cures all Female Complaints, such as Monthly  
irregularity, Leucorrhoea, Whites, Painful  
Back or Sides, strengthens the feeble, builds  
up the whole system. It has cured thousands  
and will cure you. Druggists have it. Send  
stamp for book.  
**DR. J. P. DROMGOOLE & Co., Louisville, Ky.**

**AVERILL PAINT**  
Cures Erysipelas, in the end, than any  
other paint at any price. (Highly Priced)  
Cures Erysipelas, in the end, than any  
other paint at any price. (Highly Priced)  
Cures Erysipelas, in the end, than any  
other paint at any price. (Highly Priced)

**HUMPHREYS'**  
This Precious Ointment is the  
triumph of Scientific Medicine.  
No ailment has ever been produced to  
equal or compare with it as a curative  
and healing preparation. It has been  
used for years and always affords relief  
and always gives satisfaction.

**WITCH HAZEL OIL**  
Cures Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, and  
Contracture from Burns. The relief is  
instant.  
Cures Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fists,  
Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scaly  
or Scalded Head. It is infallible.  
Cures INFLAMED or CLEFT BREASTS and  
Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.  
Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

**THE PILE OINTMENT**  
Cures Piles, Hemorrhoids, External  
or Internal, Bleed or Bleeding. Itching  
and burning. Cures also Hemorrhoids,  
Worms, and Rectum. The relief is  
immediate. The cure certain.  
**Potter's Field**  
Is populated by men who scoff  
at Printer's Ink.

**JESUS, LOVER OF MY SOUL.**  
"Jesus, lover of my soul,  
Let me to thy bosom fly,  
While the tempest still is high."  
Carelessly a little child,  
In the sunshine at her play,  
Lips and cheeks sweetly smiled,  
On a joyous April day,  
Sang with tongue, light and droll—  
Sang with mirth in each blue eye—  
"Jesus, lover of my soul,  
Let me to thy bosom fly."  
"Hail me, O my Saviour, hail,  
Till the storm of life be past;  
Safe into the haven guide,  
O receive my soul at last!"  
"Free from look of earthly care,  
With a form of faultless grace,  
With a wealth of golden hair,  
Sung with heart by grief untired—  
Sung with no regretful past—  
Safe into the haven guide,  
O receive my soul at last!"  
"Other refuge have I none,  
Hangs my helpless soul on Thee;  
Still support and comfort me—  
Sing a mother while she bowed  
Over her baby as it lay,  
Wrapped within its snowy shroud,  
On a dreary autumn day,  
Sung of hopes forever done,  
Sung of sorrows never o'er,  
Leave, all leave me not alone—  
Still support and comfort me!"  
"All my trust on Thee is stayed,  
All my help from Thee I bring;  
Cover my defenceless head  
With the shadow of Thy wing."  
Faint and weary in the night,  
In Death's twilight evening grey,  
With a sweet, angelic face,  
Dressed a woman far away,  
As the feeble twilight died,  
Angels seemed with her to sing:  
"Gover my defenceless head,  
With the shadow of Thy wing."  
"Jesus, lover of my soul,  
Let me to thy bosom fly,  
While the tempest still is high."  
"How soon our hopes decay—  
How soon our sorrows end—  
Strive and struggle as we may,  
Late is short and death is sure;  
We may hear the anthem roll,  
Though the stary realm is high—  
"Jesus, lover of my soul,  
Let me to thy bosom fly!"

**TERSE, TART AND TIMELY.**  
Democrat's turn about  
Is only fair play;  
But turned about,  
Why should they stay.  
According to the latest news from  
Peru United States Minister Hicks  
should be made to take the star part  
in the decapitation act for misrepresentation.  
Has England's order to Canada to  
strengthen her military force and fortifications  
at Halifax and Esquimaux anything  
to do with the anticipated verdict in the  
Behring Sea arbitration?  
Electric lights may yet be regarded  
as necessities upon a well regulated  
farm. Experiments appear to substantiate  
the claim that electric light stimulates  
the growth of vegetation.  
Wisconsin is in a fair way to become  
the first State to forbid the employment  
of armed bodies of Pinkertons.  
All honor to the Wisconsin Legislature,  
which, it is needless to add, is Democratic.  
Oh, see 'em quake  
All over the land,  
As they "do" the shake"  
From Max's good right hand.  
Who says the Indians are not becoming  
civilized? A Sioux Indian  
committed suicide the other day.  
Superstitious people are given something  
to think about when a falling  
aerolite knocked an arm off the statue  
of John Brown in Kansas. Scientists  
declare the aerolite to have come from  
the sun, not the Sun newspaper, however.

In view of the fact that the new  
Democratic Consul General to Austria  
is of the same race as the Republican  
Consul General whom he succeeds, it  
would seem that the alleged protests  
against his appointment belong to the  
tempest in the teapot class.  
The crookedness inside the Weather  
Bureau has been, if the evidence given  
in the investigation at Washington can  
be believed, fully equal to the crooked  
weather turned out. What is wanted  
is "straight goods," both inside and  
outside of the bureau.  
Republican editors can not be blamed  
for trying to extract some satisfaction  
from the least Republican victories in  
municipal elections this spring; it has  
been so long since their party carried  
an election, you know.  
The horse marines are being fed  
with this message from the dead:  
"Inland's colors, they  
Are red, green, and blue."

The Governor of South Carolina,  
now that he is to become chief bar-  
tender, can repeat that old invitation  
to the Governor of North Carolina as  
often as he pleases, and the people will  
have to foot the bill.  
A New York society man wants the  
job of cleaning the streets of that town.  
Boston, where they joined the  
party, where he is presumably most at  
home, by cleaning the society of which  
he is a member?  
England possesses a freak in the  
person of a man who has been a railway  
conductor for fifty years, that should  
be exhibited at the World's Fair.  
Over here one-third of that time  
is all that is required to make a con-  
ductor president of his road, or a re-  
tired capitalist.  
Our Republican friends show entirely  
too much reluctance in giving up the  
offices which they have been voted out  
of. Come, boys, "get a move on;"  
hand in your resignations; don't wait  
to be kicked out.

Disaffection with President Cleve-  
land is plentiful in Republican papers,  
but it does not exist elsewhere.

**COMMISSIONER BLOUNT**  
SAYS HANDS OFF HAWAII.  
United States Protectorate Over the  
Islands Abolished—The Stars and  
Stripes Give Way to the Monarchy  
Colors.  
HONOLULU, April 6.—The Stars and  
Stripes, which for two months have  
floated from the government building,  
have been hauled down, and the re-  
maining forces from the United States  
cruiser Boston have been sent on board.  
Nothing indicative of American  
authority remains in Honolulu, save  
Minister Stevens and Commissioner  
James H. Blount, of Georgia, the  
latter of whom sits in his easy chair at  
his cottage, cogitating no one knows  
what. On April 1st, in the presence  
of a crowd, numbering probably 2,000  
persons, Lieutenant Draper, the marine  
officer of the Boston, blew the notes  
of the retreat from his bugle, and "old  
glory" sank from the sight of the  
throngs, and was replaced by the colors  
of the Hawaiian monarchy, which  
still remains the flag of the island.  
The report that Commissioner  
Blount would order the American flag  
down and the protectorate abolished  
got abroad on the night of March  
31st, preceding the day of the occur-  
rence, but did not become general.  
It created at first among the American  
party a feeling of consternation, not  
altogether unminged with indignation.  
On the afternoon of March 31st the  
commissioner held a lengthy confer-  
ence with President Dole and the  
ministry, at which he notified them of  
his intention to declare off the protector-  
ate established by Minister Stevens  
February 1st. It is understood that  
he gave as his reason therefor that the  
Washington administration did not  
want the protectorate as necessary,  
and further, that it was incompatible  
with any diplomatic negotiation that  
might be arranged between the two  
countries. The United States, however,  
would brook no hostile interference in  
Hawaiian affairs by any foreign power.  
Conscious of their strength in view of  
the latter assurance, the provisional  
government somewhat reluctantly ac-  
quiesced in the commissioner's  
decision, and prepared to order out  
their forces to maintain the peace  
during the protectorate. At 9 o'clock  
on the morning of April 1st President  
Dole and the cabinet visited the  
barracks and inspected the men under  
arms. At 10 o'clock Companies A,  
B, C, and D, of the volunteers,  
assembled, making with the regulars  
about 400 men in all.  
The hour for hauling down the  
American flag had been fixed for 11  
o'clock. As early as 8 o'clock in the  
morning, however, the streets had  
begun to fill, and they were soon  
thronged. At Palace Square the  
jumble of native Chinese, Japanese,  
half-caste and Portuguese, and whites  
on foot, on horseback and in car-  
riages, waited to see the flag "that  
never came down," come down. On  
the faces of the American residents  
were looks of chagrin, while broad  
grins overspread the faces of many of  
the natives. The majority of the  
onlookers, however, preserved a stolid  
silence. Just before the minute had  
of the clock in the tower reached the  
hour of 11 the regular troops of the  
provisional Government marched into  
the enclosure before the Government  
building. Following them came Com-  
pany A, of the volunteers. Immediately  
in the rear of them came Battery  
D, with one Gatling gun and two  
Hotchkiss field pieces, which were  
hoisted in position to silence a hostile  
demonstration should any occur.  
Company B, of the volunteers, was  
left in charge of the barracks, and  
Company C, was stationed about the  
palace.  
The provisional government forces  
were all under command of Colonel  
J. H. Soper. Inside the Government  
yard were President Dole, and the  
members of his cabinet, Chief Justice  
Judd and other officials, officers from  
naval vessels in the harbor, prominent  
residents and representatives of the  
press. As the hands of the clock  
reached the minute past the hour  
Lieutenant Draper stepped forth  
amidst a sudden hush of the throng,  
and, facing the Government buildings,  
raised his bugle and sounded the call  
in a clear and distinct tone. Drawn  
by unseen agencies, the flag sank from  
sight, and a minute later the Hawaiian  
emblem was hoisted to its place.  
Scarcely a sound accompanied the  
transformation. Some of *Mohican's*  
officers, as they turned slowly away,  
said that while the withdrawal of the  
flag might be the proper thing in  
international law, they personally felt  
as if "we had no right to be here and  
witness the act."  
Captain Zeigler marched into the  
hallway of the building with a Gatling  
gun and a field piece and stationed  
them at the various entrances. The  
other troops were marched to the  
barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his  
squad of marines proceeded to camp  
Boston, where they joined the  
battalion under Lieutenant Laird,  
which, under orders from Admiral  
Kerret, evacuated the quarter they  
had held so long. They marched to  
the boat landing and embarked to go  
aboard the *Boston* and remain indefi-  
nitely. Thus ended another episode  
in Hawaiian history.

Charles Francis Adams says he be-  
lieves the single tax theory of Henry  
George to be the correct thing, and he  
wishes Massachusetts to adopt it.

**MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND.**  
A North Carolina Editor Gets a Good  
View of the President and His Wife  
While out Driving and Tells How  
They Impressed Him.  
[Joseph Daniels in the North Carolinian.]  
I had an excellent view of Mr.  
Cleveland and his wife yesterday while  
they were out driving. It was a mag-  
nificent pair of horses they were be-  
hind, as they were driven leisurely  
along on Connecticut avenue. I had  
a good opportunity to study the face  
of your wife of our great Chief Mag-  
istrate. I had not seen her since 1887,  
and while there has been a marked  
change in her, it has all been for the  
better. There is more maturity and  
equipoise in her face, which wears an  
expression of kindness, peace and  
satisfaction. She is a beautiful woman,  
though her beauty is not dazzling. It  
is a beauty that will last. There is  
that repose and self-reliance in her  
face that so well becomes a young  
mother, and there is not wanting  
gentleness and grace. Her pictures  
do not do her justice. Like most  
women, whose beauty has the staying  
quality, she looks best in black or  
dark. There was in her face an ex-  
pression of quiet satisfaction, and not  
a tinge of tired or *hauter* which is  
so frequently seen upon the face of  
those whose position makes them  
observed of all. To be sure she ought  
to be satisfied, for she apparently has  
all that heart could wish, but it is not  
always that those who have the highest  
position are the happiest or most con-  
tented. On the contrary, I have ob-  
served that the happiest women I have  
known are not ordinarily those who  
are in the public gaze, or leaders of  
society.  
Mr. Cleveland looks some older  
than he did four years ago, but bears  
no trace of that weariness which ar-  
duous labors and worry usually bring.  
He sat by his wife's side, wearing a  
shining new sweater, and looked like  
he hadn't lost a minute's sleep about  
the offices and the press upon him.  
He looked like one who felt the "full-  
ness of content," and seemed to have  
that quiet pride and satisfaction which  
a good man feels in having been hon-  
ored by the love of a beautiful and  
true woman. I do not believe in  
"gush" or in ascribing all the graces  
and perfections to men and women  
in high places. There are women in  
high places quite as kindly and as  
beautiful as Mrs. Cleveland, who bear  
burdens cheerfully and are denied the  
pleasures and honor that fill her cup  
to the brim. I have written my im-  
pression of her, and if I didn't think  
she was a gracious and winsome woman  
I would not say so, if she were the  
wife of a king. It is pleasant to know  
that we have such a wife and mother  
in the White House. It belongs to  
us all and if we couldn't feel pride in  
the wife of our great Democratic  
President, it would be a cause for  
genuine regret.

**As to Education.**  
[Sailsbury Herald.]  
The Norfolk Landmark, comment-  
ing on the recent decision of Hon. J.  
L. M. Curry, trustee of the Peabody  
and Slater funds for education in the  
South, to the effect that whatever  
money is to be devoted to the negro  
population out of the fund over which  
he has direction shall be spent for in-  
dustrial rather than the literary educa-  
tion of that race, very truly says:  
"It has been fully demonstrated by  
the experience of more than twenty  
years that a literary education is of  
no practical value to the negro  
population, when carried beyond the  
mere primary studies. The tendency  
indeed, has been to make the great  
majority of those who have received  
even an ordinary literary education  
worthless for all the practical pur-  
poses of life, and to unfit them totally  
for their position in the world. It  
spoils the negro, and does not con-  
vert him into anything else that is  
useful."  
"The children soon get to think  
themselves better than their parents,  
refuse to recognize home authority,  
scorn the work of a servant, and be-  
come to all intents and purposes  
a burden upon the public. They can  
neither earn by their learning, which  
has not been directed to any definite  
purpose, nor can they make it in any  
sense ornamental or valuable as a  
social attribute. They can not under-  
stand abstract truth, such as higher  
mathematics, for example, and they  
are really crippled by the character  
of the education which has been given  
them, with the best intentions and at  
tremendous expense."  
"All of the State governments  
should come to the same conclusion  
that Dr. Curry has reached, and from  
this time forward devote whatever  
money is to be allotted to the educa-  
tion of the negro children to primary  
and industrial departments. The  
high school feature should be dropped,  
except for a few normal schools, where  
it is necessary, perhaps, to train teach-  
ers of that race for that race; and, in  
such cases, those who are chosen for  
that purpose should be selected with  
the greatest discrimination, and after  
a thorough test of their mental cap-  
ability."  
The people of Winston will vote in  
May on the question whether or not  
they shall purchase the water works,  
and Goldsboro will vote on the ques-  
tion of issuing bonds for a system of  
sewerage. Some of our North Caro-  
lina towns are moving onward and  
upward.

**FASHION'S FADS.**  
SOMETHING FOR YOUNG  
GIRLS TO WEAR.  
Youth Needs Little Elaboration  
—Beauty Unadorned is Adorned  
the Most.  
The straight bang with its regular  
and ungraceful lines is a thing of the  
past, and elaborateness is never suit-  
able to a young face. It is a pity to  
cut and burn the hair any sooner than  
seems necessary. A girl up to seven-  
teen or eighteen is the prettier, and  
her youth the more sweetly manifest  
in all its grace and appeal, for the



**YOUTHFUL BEAUTY.**  
 utmost simplicity in the dressing of  
the hair. Of course, the hair itself  
must be kept expensively clean, and  
softly glossy from constant brushing.  
Then let it be drawn softly back from  
the face, as indicated in my sketch,  
and a few short hairs to escape, not a bang  
nor a fringe of curls, but a few irregu-  
lar locks that hang softly and care-  
lessly whether they curl or not.  
At the nape of the neck, to avoid  
tight pulling of the hair into the coil  
let some short locks escape. As for  
the coil let it be just a knot of the  
hair as big or small as the amount of  
hair makes it. Wind it softly around  
and quite without ornament. The  
style of hair dressing should not vary  
with the gowning. The evening  
gown of the very young girl should be  
far too simple to require an elab-  
oration of other details. The material  
needs to be soft and simple, the  
throat bared a little, and that is all.  
Youth will take care of the beauty of  
the picture made. Youth, the soft  
light in the eyes and the delicate color  
of the skin! Yet these are the very  
ones—these so richly endowed, who  
fret at mamma's insisting on their  
dressing "so simply!" In a year or  
so they will wish they could risk such  
simplicity.

Here are two dresses, designed for  
young women, but that upon the left  
is especially suitable for a very slender  
wearer. This is because its flaring  
revers and huge sleeves lend an ap-  
pearance of width to the shoulders. It  
is made of a soft, white, woolen stuff  
and has a vest made of finely textured  
material which is sewed to the lining  
on one side and hooked over. The  
standing collar, the belt, three inches  
in width, and the tight cuffs of the  
sleeves are all to be tucked, the tucks  
to be three-quarters of an inch wide.  
The fronts are loose and the round  
revers must be allowed for in cutting;  
they are lined with the same material  
or with silk and the outer edge is  
finished with a ruffle one and a half  
inches wide. The upper sleeve is com-  
posed of one large puff divided by a  
one and a half inch tucked band.  
The costume has a bell skirt lined  
with white satin and trimmed with three  
ruffles each two inches in width.  
A very pretty combination for the  
other dress is tan-colored cloth  
trimmed with green velvet. The waist  
is lined with the same material and  
the right front and hooks over. The  
fronts are very full and the broad  
revers must be allowed for. They  
form a double pleat at each side of  
the vest but must not fall in stiff lines.  
The skirt is bell-shaped with a plain  
front and the back gathered into a  
waist band three-quarters of an inch  
wide. The belt is made of a bias fold  
of velvet ten inches wide and the ends,  
where it meets in the back, are turned  
over about three inches and then  
shirred tightly so that the belt shall  
be four inches wide at that point. It  
is whaleboned to keep it in place. The  
standing collar is also of velvet, and  
the vest is trimmed with five rows of  
velvet ribbon. The revers are edged  
with velvet and the cuffs of the sleeves  
as well as the bottom of the skirt have  
three rows of velvet ribbon. The upper  
half of the sleeve is a large puff.



ESTELLE.  
New York, April 17.

**North Carolina and North Carolinians.**  
[Joseph Daniels in the North Carolinian.]  
There is not a town in North Carolina that has not contributed many of its brightest young men to swell the tide of emigration that flows toward the West. But, even with the odds against us, I still believe that if most North Carolina boys, who will stay at home and work as hard as they are compelled to work when they go away, will win as much reputation and make as comfortable a living as elsewhere. They may not make as much money but they will get as much out of life. There is no doubt about the fact that, while there is something of toadyism to wealth in North Carolina, there is very little in comparison to the toadying that characterizes other sections. A poor man with character and capacity stands better and higher in North Carolina than any State in the Union, and a little money will go further. It makes little difference whether a man gets \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year. It makes no difference about the cost of living. In North Carolina \$2,000 will give a man as many comforts as \$4,000 in this city, and more than \$5,000 will in New York. Besides, while we have a great deal of talk in North Carolina to the effect that we believe in State pride, I do not believe it. North Carolinians love their State as well as any people, and none ever leave it who do not fondly cherish its good name. There is a comradeship among North Carolinians you do not find among other people. Take South Carolina for example. You will find that the people of Charleston feel an attachment for the people of their city but they do not know the people of the State at large as we do in North Carolina. We have less exclusion and more comradeship and exchange of friendships between people of all sections of the State than you will find in any other State in the Union. We have our divisions and our discussions, but they heal up, and we stand together in matters outside. Sometimes we allow our jealousies to keep down ambitious men, and prejudices do not want among us, but I believe there is as little of this as in most commonwealths. And notwith-  
standing the depression in the price of our staple crops, our people do not sit down and cry about it. We are building new factories and opening new enterprises. The very poverty of agriculture is driving our people into other pursuits, and never before in the history of the State was there more activity in manufacturing. With large factories of all kinds there will come a better demand for milk, butter and snuck products that will open a new era to agriculture, and work a revolution in our worn-out method of devoting everything to cotton and tobacco.

**THE CURRENCY ISSUE.**  
Every effort ought to be made that is consistent with the safety of the business interests of the country to postpone the consideration of the currency question until after the revision of the tariff. Secretary Carlisle is convinced that the monetary conditions are daily becoming more satisfactory. Gold is coming in in adequate amounts, and although there have been occasional renewals of the foreign demand for it there seems to have come an end to anything approaching lack of confidence in the Treasury.  
The financial authorities at Washington, agreeing with Mr. Carlisle, are hopeful that the problem can be solved without drawing the question into the arena of immediate political debate. The main issue on which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of the tariff. That is the issue upon which there is most harmony among Democratic Congressmen, and that is the one also in which the people of the country are most deeply concerned.  
The money question is no longer confined to silver coinage. It now embraces the whole subject of our incongruous paper currency and involves the entire system of banking. Moreover, it cannot be determined without a solution of the difficulties of those communities that have not proper banking facilities; in other words, that are not possessed of proper credit tokens for the transaction of their business.  
The settlement of such problems will require very many months of deep study and thorough discussion. And in the mean time it would not be fair to the people who have demanded by an enormous majority that they shall be relieved from the burdens of tariff taxation imposed upon them by the McKinley act that the reform of that act should be postponed.  
It is probable that the Administration will be able to take such steps as will convince the country and the financial world that a proper solution of the monetary question will be eventually reached, and that in the mean time American securities will remain safe investments. This being done, the attention of those who will be entrusted with the task of reforming the tariff will not be distracted, and the promises made by the Democracy can be fulfilled.—New York World.

A Georgia paper says every newspaper office has an opening for spring poets—in fact two openings—the door or the window, as preferred.  
Don't waste your time on doctors when your liver is diseased. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

**SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.**  
THEIR MEETING IN RICHMOND LAST WEEK.  
It Has a Working Body of Men—Important Business Transacted—Business to be Established in Each State—An Address Setting Forth the True Condition and Advantages of the South  
RICHMOND, Va., April 13.—The Convention of Southern Governors completed its labors at 6 o'clock this evening and adjourned. After a day of preliminaries the convention met at an early hour to-day, and, settling down to the practical work that had called them together, transacted a large amount of business. There was no dallying with any matter and no unnecessary waste of words. Only such measures as were deemed for the general good were accepted. The address which is to supplement the papers prepared by each Southern Governor, is regarded as the most important work of the meeting. Setting forth as it does the true condition of the section, without embellishment, and having the sanction of the executives of fourteen States in the Union, it is expected to result in good and do much toward building up the sparsely settled communities.  
WORKING BOARDS IN EACH STATE.  
The most practical suggestion adopted by the meeting, and one that met with a hearty response from the whole convention, and which is expected to result in much good, came from Governor Carr, of North Carolina. This was a resolution to establish working boards in each Southern State to take charge of such matters as will tend to the progress and material advancement of the section. Governor Carr's resolution provides for the establishment of bureaus in the several States that will co-operate as a whole for the development of every resource that will be conducive to the promotion of immigration, thrift and enterprise. The bureau in each State is to consist of six members. There will be one member to look after the exports and imports and to enlarge the commercial relations, one on mining, one on manufactures, one on agriculture, one on advertising and one on health and climatic conditions. Each member is to work separately in his special department, of which he will have absolute control but when the common good is to be attained they are to co-operate as a whole. These bureaus are to be maintained by the State governments on an economical basis. After the founding of these bureaus the member for each special department is to form an interstate board to consider and act in concert on all subjects in its special line that will facilitate in the development of the whole Southern section. Thus the members on exports and imports in each State will form a co-operative interstate board in that line, that on mines and mining a similar board to look after mutual interests in that direction, and so on through the entire list of six subheads into which the committees are divided. The only objection urged to this plan, which is generally regarded as a feasible and admirable one that will be productive of great good, is its possible cost. This point was much discussed in committee, but it was finally agreed to be worthy of a trial, and was favorably reported and accepted.

**BRIEF PAPERS TO BE PREPARED.**  
The convention adopted a resolution requesting the several Governors to prepare a brief paper setting forth the physical, social and religious conditions in each Southern State. These papers are to be forwarded to Secretary Bigger, of the convention, who is to have them printed in book form for distribution at Chicago during the World's Fair. The papers are to be sent in by June 1 and the cost of printing is not to exceed \$50 for each State. By this method it is expected that the advantages of the South can be made known in a widely distributed territory and will reach many investors and home-seekers.  
PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.  
The convention was called to order this morning by President Fishback. The committee on permanent organization reported through Governor McKinney, recommending that the temporary officers be made permanent, and upon all questions before the convention each State shall be entitled to one vote, to be cast by the Governor, and, if not present, by one of the delegates from that State selected by representatives. Adopted.  
Governor Carr, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution, which, under the rules, was referred.  
1. In order to aid work now and here begun looking to more extensive immigration to the Southern States, it is recommended that the Governors of these States appoint several of the following subjects in its relations to immigration to that State:  
Direct trade, labor and employment, mining, climatology and health, advertising and manufacturing, and these persons, under direction of the Governor of that State, shall co-operate with him in such immigration work as he may direct.  
That for the purpose of general co-operation in immigration work in all Southern States, persons appointed as provided for above in the several States to investigate each of the several subjects named shall constitute a co-operative committee on each subject

for the several States, and those committees shall hold such meetings and publish such reports on these special subjects as may be hereafter agreed upon and provided for by the Governors of a few several States co-operating or other accredited representatives of those States.  
GOVERNOR FISBACK'S RESOLUTIONS.  
Governor Fisback called Governor Carr to the chair, took the floor and presented the following:  
Resolved, 1. That the Governor of each of the Southern States be requested to have a paper prepared, which he can endorse and to which he can attach his official signature, succinctly setting forth in not exceeding 6,000 words, facts in relation to the social condition, religion, education and physical resources of the State, and that these papers be prepared on or before the first day of May, and when prepared they be forwarded to the secretary of the convention to be published in pamphlet form for distribution at the World's Fair at Chicago, not exceeding 50,000 copies.  
2. That on or before the first day of May the secretary of this convention be directed to advertise for bids for publication.  
3. That boards of trade or chambers of commerce of the several Southern States which are interested be requested to supplement this effort of the States by having articles in relation to their respective commonwealths published in some of the leading periodicals of the North in order that they may reach a larger class of home-seekers who will not attend the World's Fair. Referred.

**Good Family Medicines**  
Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills.  
"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, the very best family medicines, and we are never without them. I have always been a Delicate Woman and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla three years ago for that trouble. It built me up so quickly and so well that I had a different woman and I have never had it since. I give it to my children, and they seem very healthy with their blood, and it does them good. My little boy has it, so will be free for it. I cannot say enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla. We use Hood's Pills in the family and they Act Like a Charm. I take pleasure in recommending these medicines to all my friends, but I believe if people would only keep Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills at hand in case of any sickness and suffering, they would be benefited." Mrs. L. Townsend, Hiding 50th, Detroit, Mich.  
Hood's Pills are easily got promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. Price 25c.



**F. S. HARRIS, DENTIST**  
DENTIST, N. C.  
Pure Nitrous Oxide gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.  
Office over E. C. Davis' store, Main Street.  
**J. H. BRIDGERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HENDERSON, N. C.**  
Office: In Harris' law building near court house. de31-61  
**D. C. S. BOYD, Dental Surgeon, HENDERSON, N. C.**  
Satisfaction guaranteed as to work and prices.

**EVERY FAMILY**  
School, Library, and Office  
S-M-O-U-L-D  
Have a Dictionary.  
Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.  
THE INTERNATIONAL  
New from Cover to Cover, the "GOLD STANDARD."  
IS THE ONE TO BUY.  
25 years' special printing.  
Revisions equipped.  
\$2.00 per copy.  
Sold by All Bookstores.  
Send to: Webster's International Dictionary Co., Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.  
For free literature, page 1.

**Scientific American Agency for PATENTS**  
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.  
For information and free Handbook write to: MUNN & CO., 35 Broadway, New York. Orders for securing patents sent to the Patent Office by the agency are guaranteed to be successful. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligence should be without it. Published weekly. Yearly \$1.50 in advance. Address: Munn & Co., 35 Broadway, New York City.